

C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, First Lieutenant R.N.I.A., head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed report is a full, true, complete and accurate copy of the original document entitled:

"General review as regards the treatment of the women in the Women Internment Camps "Karang Panas" and "Lampersarie"; from February 1944 - November 1944 at "Karang Panas and after that at Lampersarie; signed M.F.H. Haverkamp dated Bandoeng 22nd October 1945", No. OM/296/E.

which document is a part of the official records of the NEFIS.

SIGNATURE:

BATAVIA, June 7th, 1946.

(SEAL)

Subscribed and sworn to before me K. A. de WEERD, First Lieutenant R.N.I.A. Higher official attached to the office of the Attorney-General N.E.I.

/s/ K. A. de Weerd

OM/296/E 210

[General review as regards the treatment of the women in the Women Internment Camps "Karang Panas" and "Lampersarie".]

On a day in February 1944 a draft from Sourabaya arrived at Karang Panas, consisting of 500 women and children and also including a number of old men. They were housed in a building known as the "Jongens Weeshuis Broeders Tjandi" (Boy's orphanage Brothers Tjandi). The building was very dirty and neglected, the Jap had made no preparations at all, no kitchen, no sick-ward etc; only the necessary wooden beds were present.

Led by a few men the bigger boys attacked the kitchen and put this in working order. After 24 hours the first meal could be served to the internees.

The sick people were treated as well as the circumstances allowed. Medicines, disinfectants, nursing requisites, beds etc. were not available. Later on a collection was made in the camp for the purpose of buying the most necessary articles for this little sick-ward. The Jap refused systematically to render assistance. But when after a few months the camp population was reduced at an alarming rate by the number of deaths the Jap threatened the physicians with beating, imprisonment and so on, if they did not succeed in bringing about a change for the better. But medicines were still refused them and also admission of the serious cases in the "Perlindoengan" section of the C.B.H. (Central Civilian Hospital). After some time the hearse did not come to the camp anymore. Instead there came a black painted "tjiker" (native cart) drawn by an ox, in which 8 deceased were carted away together, packed one night call it in a few planks held together by matting.

[In August 1944 several cases of children's paralysis occurred. According to the Jap the source of the infection was to be sought in the chapel, where 280 women and children were housed each in a space of not more than 40 cm in width. The Jap doctor KONDOR knew how to fix this infection. The 125 old men, afflicted with bugs, were destined to stop the infection. To attain this all women with children less than 14 years old had to take up their quarters in the vicarage, the other women and mothers with full-grown daughters remained in the chapel and the old men from the vicarage were sent over to the chapel. The Jap camp commander SINTJI ordered these old and frequently unclean men to be bedded down amongst the women which would create a perfect remedy against the infection. A furious protest from the side of the women resulted in the men being bedded in the central section. The women immediately started to stretch blankets across by way of partitions but this SINTJI would not allow. The men were just ancients and the women had no reason to be so prudish. Neither the doctor KONDOR nor SINTJI ever realised or would realize that the best and only remedy was to give everybody more space. It was just a preconceived intentional vexation as happened so often in this camp. In March 1944 the number of internees in this camp amounted to 2100. People were crammed into every available space, even in an old godown that was continually damp and dark. Everybody was allotted a space of 40 cm. in width, but nothing might be put under beds, not even shoes.]

On the first of April 1944 we were addressed by a number of Japanese. After this big event the women and children were regarded as "prisoners of war". We were under military discipline and from now on we were guarded by Japanese and Heiho's. The constables who were on guard before, never entered the camp again. One advantage we should have in comparison with the male prisoners and that because we would be treated in accordance with our own manners and customs. We all had to swear allegiance to Nippon, which was done by the various leaders for the whole camp. Up to the first of April these leaders had directed all the activities in the camp, but now Nippon took command:

a) The garden must be clean; not a single leaf must be found on the earth, and we were not allowed to eat outside the buildings anymore. But the garden party never received any tools and neither was the dirt ever carted away.

b) The rooms or wards had to be cleaned once a week. But there was never any water available, because the taps were only open and ran between 10 o'clock at night and 7 o'clock in the morning, exactly during those hours when nobody was allowed to show himself outside of the billets.

c) Parade twice a day; at 7 o'clock a.m. and at 7.30 p.m. (Jap time). Before 7 o'clock in the morning nobody was allowed to leave the barracks; at 9 o'clock p.m. lights out and everybody had to be in bed with his number attached to his clothes. Often the Jap. - drunk nearly every evening - took it into his head to check this during the night and did not hesitate to penetrate into the mosquito nets.

d) Guard had to be kept from 9 h. p.m. till 7 h. a.m. 5 guards for every barrack by 5 times four women.

e) Sewing had to be done for the Japanese army, to wit, caps, gloves and shirts. Worktime from 8 till 11 and from 4 till 7; the daily production for every worker was fixed by the Jap., but the task set was so arduous that only professional seamstresses could finish it. The latter received as a reward a cup of coffee with sugar, but no compensation at all for the work turned out by them.

f) The garden and the football-ground had to be dug up, manured and planted. The working hours were fixed by the Jap. according to his own temper that day, so he either let them idle along or set them a heavy task. As a rule the work started at 8 o'clock with an official rest from 11 till 3 o'clock. During this rest all washing, fetching meals and so on had to be done. At 3 o'clock the work restarted, officially till 7 o'clock, but more often one was still hard at it by 8 o'clock.

[Everybody had to work at least 6 hours a day on behalf of the Jap. of course. Anybody who was caught doing other work out of resting-time was promptly honoured with a competent thrashing with fists, whip and stick, and mostly the maltreatment started with a kick in the belly.] The children had to be left to their; not until later on it was possible to leave them in charge of the nuns. Everything had to give way for the Nippon fatigue-duties. When the results of the work did not satisfy the Jap. he closed the kitchen. Thus it happened more than once that only one meal was served during a whole day. Nine days at a stretch we received our breakfast, consisting of 1 scoop of starch, at 12 o'clock and at 10 o'clock p.m. our second meal again consisting of a scoop of starch, now with some rice cooked in it. The Japanese camp commander SHINTJI fixed the bill of fare. It is self-evident that the conditions in this camp with such a number of children, crying from starvation, were most miserable. Vegetables were rarely distributed, the same held no fruit, meat and wood for cooking. It was an exception when three meals could be served in one day.

The Japanese also fixed the number of women allowed to work in the sick-ward. Of course this number was so small that the nurses were obliged to work 12 hours a day. Holidays did not exist, for the Nips do not grant them. No attention was paid to our manners and customs. Religious services were not allowed.

[In September 1944 the remaining men and all boys older than 9 years were drafted to another camp named Bangcong. The consequence of this measure was that the women had to take over the heavy kitchen duties. Added to that the fire-holes were always cracked and the drums for cooking always leaking, water had to be brought in drums of 45 liters. The heavy drums with pap, containing each 150 liter had to be lifted full from the fire-holds, because otherwise these holes would altogether crumble to pieces. Later on we had to chop our own wood, because whole trees were brought in, who could not be used for cooking in that condition. Also for this work the number of workers allotted was insufficient, but the Japanese counted it

[Officially our rice ration was 100 grams hulled rice, but in reality we never received more than 85 grams. Further 90 grams flour for two meals.]

The Japanese thought our dresses still far too decent. It was not allowed to make up your face, long dresses, house-coats etc. had to be cut knee-high, because one can not work properly in long clothes. Transgression of this rule, even out of working-hours, was always a reason for serious maltreatment. In the garden we were obliged to work bareheaded and bare-footed. Manure we had to make ourselves. The cesspools were emptied by us in a hole, mixed with kitchen refuse and with our bare feet breaded till serviceable. Animal manure we had to break up with our hands. The women told off for this work got a holiday every other day and after six o'clock a bit of warm water from the kitchen to wash themselves. The shortage of water was the worst annoyance, especially because after ten o'clock at night all taps were running, but the Japanese forbade to use them at that time. The daring had a chance to take a bath on the sly and wash some clothes, but if caught the usual thrashing with a cudgel or some such instrument followed promptly.

[At the end of November 1944 Karang Panas was closed down. We were transferred to kampoeng "Lampersarie", a condemned kampong in the old town of Semarang. This camp, originally intended for not more than 3000 internees soon contained more than 8000 women and children. At the outset the camp was not so bad, but as more and more internees were brought in, the conditions went from bad to worse. Inside the camp girls from 12 till 14 years were used for digging up. Outside the camp at a distance of about half an hour's walk, opposite to the H.B.S., the field that had had to be dug up, was lying and every day 500 women from our camp and 100 boys from elsewhere were working there. Parade was held at 6.30 a.m., after that line up and at 7.30 the working party guarded by natives, departed to the field. At 11.30 half an hour's rest to eat a portion of pap, and at 1.30 one hour's rest for lunch, consisting of pap, vegetables and coffee. At five o'clock line up to go home to the camp. Of course the Japanese took care to delay the moment of departure, either by searching some women (by Japanese men) or by a speech with blows for different wrongdoers. Even after the capitulation we were sent outside to work there.]

A special hobby of the Jap was the so-called gedek (bamboo) party, consisting of women who had to repair the gedek, cut trees and chop wood. This party sometimes was treated to an ounce of sugar.

[Every month the new supplies had to be carried from the trucks to the godown by so-called supply-girls. This originally already very heavy work (carrying of bales of sugar and bags of rice etc.) was unnecessarily made still heavier, because the Jap ordered the trucks to stop before the main gate of the camp instead of before another gate, that was nearer and just beside the godown. Now the girls had to run about 500 metres with the bags on their backs. After the capitulation coolies were found for this work. The trucks could stop now at the nearer gate and at 4 o'clock the Jap dismissed the coolies because they had worked enough for that day. At this time the Japanese was so polite that he even asked the chief of the godown, whether she agreed with his decision. Formerly we had to work up to midnight.

Thrashings and maltreatments were common events in the camps. Collective punishment was the order of the day. Once we did not get any fruit (not even for the sick-ward), sugar, coffee or tea during a whole month. Several women and children died that month. The Kempei often visited the camp to punish serious offences. For instance a case of smuggling sugar and eggs. For seven days the offenders were first beaten systematically and then placed on the knees with a split bamboo in the bend of the knee with the Japs jumping on the ends. This went on during the whole day from sunrise to sunset without eating or drinking. After that they were placed in the sun during the whole day also for a stretch of seven days. The less robust victims were carried to the sick ward every day at the termination of the torture, to be carried back the next morning for the continuation of the torture. The others were brought to and from their houses on stretchers. On the first day of the punishment the whole camp had to parade in the afternoon past the victims, such as a Japanese.

night patrolled outside the camp and consequently also were responsible for the smuggling, were not punished at all.

The chief offenders in all these outrages are:

- a) All camp commanders and sergeants, f.i. YAMAMOTO
- b) All Kempei soldiers
- c) The Jap. doctor KONDOR.

Accomplices are: a) All guardtroops, b) All Heiho's patrolling outside

[s.g. M.P.H. Haverkamp

Randoeng 22 October 1945.]

Ex 1724

Doc 5769

1.

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361
ok
Harveste

○ M 二九六 / E 二一〇

「カラング・ベナス」及「ランベサリ」婦人収容所ニ於ケル婦人取扱ニ關スル概観。

一九四四年八月若干ノ小兒麻疹が発生シタ。
日本人ノ言ニ依レバ本病傳染ノ元ハ禮拜堂ニシテ
其處ニハ婦女子二百八十名ガ居住シ各人ニ與ヘラ
レタ場所ハ幅四十廻ヲ廻ヘナカツタ。日本人醫師
コンドーハ此ノ傳染病ヲ如何ニ防止スルカラ知ツ
テ居タ。南京風ニ苦シメラレタ百二十五名ノ老人
ガ本病ヲ防止スルコトニナツテ居タ。之ガ達成ノ
爲十四才以下ノ子持チノ婦人總ベテハ牧師館ニ宿
所ヲ定メルコトトナリ其ノ他ノ婦人並ニ成人シタ
娘ヲ持ツ母親達ハ禮拜堂ニ留リ且牧師館カラ來タ
老人達ハ禮拜堂ニ送ラレル事ニナツタ。日本人ノ
收容所長「シンヂー」ハ是等ノ年取ツタ又大抵不潔
ナ男達ヲ婦人ノ中ニ寢ル様ニ命令シタ。斯クスル
事ハ傳染病防止ニ完全ニ役ニ立ツ方法ニナルト。
婦人側ヨリ強硬ナ抗議ヲ出シタ結果、男達ハ中央
部ニ寢ル事ニナツタ。婦人達ハ仕切リトシテ直チ

Doc 5769

ニ毛布ヲ引張ラウトシタガ、「シンデ」ハ之ニ許
可ヲ與ヘルコトヲ拒ンダ。是等ノ男達ハ單ニ老人
ニ過ギズ、婦人達ニハ何モ淑女ブル理由ヘナイ。
コンドー醫師並ニ「シンデ」ハ何レモ最上且唯一
ノ方法ハ各人ニ對シ更ニ多クノ場所ヲ與ヘルコト
デアル事ヲ一度モ悟ラズ、又悟ラウトモシナカツ
タ。斯カル事件ハ本收容所ニ屢々生起シタ様ナ前
以テ計畫サレタ故意ノ困ラセニ過ギナカツタ。一
九四四年三月ニ於テ本收容所ノ人員ハ二千百人ニ
達シタ。人々ハ有ユル利用可能ナ場所ニ詰メ込マ
レ、何時モジメジメトシテ暗イ窟庫迄之ニアテラ
レテ居タ。各人ハ幅四十糎ノ場所ヲ與ヘラレテ居
タガ「ベッド」ノ下ニハ靴サヘモ置クコトガ出來
ナカツタ。

總ベテノ人々ハ勿論日本人ノ爲ニ毎日少クトモ
六時間作業ヲシナケレバナラナカツタ。休息時間
中他ノ仕事ヲシテ居ルノヲ發見サレタ者ハ直チニ
拳骨、鞭、棒デ徹底的ニ毆ラレ、又虐待ハ大抵直
部ヲ蹴ルコトカラ始マツタ。

一九四四年九月殘存セル總ベテノ男子並ニ九才
以上ノ男兒ハ「ベンコツク」ト名付ケラレタ他ノ

2.

Doc 5769

收容所ニ收容サレタ。石ノ結果婦人ハ炊事ニ關スル力仕事ヲシナケレバナラナクナツタ。右ニ加フルニ竈ハ常時暖氣シ又炊事用大鍋ハ常ニ水沸リスル爲四十五リットルノ入ノ釜デ水ヲ運ベナケレバナラナクツタ。百五十リットルノ開入リノ重イ大鍋ヲ一弁ノ釜デカラ持テエゲナケレバナラナクツタ。何故ナラバ持上ゲナケレバ竈ハスツカリ崩レテ仕舞フカラデアル。其ノ釜デハ炊事ニ使用出来ナクツタ切り倒シタ釜ノ木ガ廻ベレテ來タノデ、後ニ吾々ハ自分達ノ薪ヲ削ラナケレバナラナクツタ。又此ノ仕事ニ割當アラレタ勞務者ノ數ハ不充分デアツタガ、日本人ハ充分デアリ且余裕ガアルト看做シタ。

公式ノ米ノ配給ハ精米百グラムデアツタガ實際ハ八十五グラム以上ヲ貰ツタ事ハナイ。更ニ小麦粉ハ二食分九十グラムデアツタ。

—————

一九四四年十一月末「カラング・バナス」ハ閉鎖セラレタ。我々ハ「セマラング」ノ古イ町ニ在ル廢物トナツタ「カムベング」デアアル「ラムバサリ」ハ「カムベング」ニ移サレタ。本收容所ハ元來收容人員三千人以上ヲ超ヘナイ様ニ企圖サレタモノデアツタガ、間モナク八千名以上ノ婦女子ヲ

3.

Doc 5769

收容シタ。初期ニ於テ本收容所ノ状況ハ余リ悪ク
ナカツタガ、收容人員ノ増加スルニ從ヒ状況ハ更
ニ惡化シタ。收容所内ニ於テハ十二オカラ十四オ
迄ノ少女ヲ穴掘作業ニ使用シタ。收容所カラ約徒
歩三十分ノ地點ニアル H. B. S ノ同ヒ側ニハ穴
掘作業ヲ行ハナケレバナラナカツタ島ガアツテ、
毎日收容所カラ婦人五百名又他カラ男子百名ガ本
作業ニ從事シテ居タ。毎朝六時半ニ作業人員ハ整
揃ヒシタ後七時三十分ニ作業ノ一行ハ土民ノ監視
ノ下ニ島ニ同ツテ出發シタ。十一時三十分ニハ半
時間ノ休憩ヲシテ粥ノ一部ヲススリ又午后一時三
十分ニハ更ニ一時間ノ休憩ヲトツテ粥、野菜及「コ
ーヒ」等カラ成ル晝食ヲトツタ。午后五時ニハ收
容所ニ歸ル爲整揃。勿論日本人ハ婦人ノ取調ベ(日
本ノ男子ニ依ル)ヲ爲シ或ハ惡イ事ヲシタ色々ナ
人々ヲ打擲シテ説教ヲシ、一行ノ出發ヲ遅ラス様
ニ氣ヲ付ケタ。降伏ノ後ニ於テモ尙我々ハ此ノ地
點デ作業スルタメニ出サレタ。

—————

毎日所謂補給係婦人ニ依ツテ新シイ補給品ヲ「ト
ラツク」カラ倉庫ニ運ビ込マナケレバナラナカツ
タ。此ノ作業ハ元來既ニ重労働デアツタガ(砂糖
袋又ハ米袋等ノ運搬)日本人ハ倉庫ニ近イ衰門ガ

Doc 5769

アルニモ拘ラズ懸々遺イ裏門ニ「トラツク」ヲ止
メル命令ヲシテ本作業ヲ不必要ニ更ニ背離サモノ
トシタ。サテ婦人等ハ袋ヲ背ニ擔ツテ約五百「メ
ートル」ノ距離ヲ走ラセケレバナラセカツタ。降
伏後ニ於テハ苦力達ガ此ノ作業ノ爲メニ交代シタ。
今度ハ「トラツク」ハ裏門ニ止マリ、日本人ハ苦
力達が其ノ日ノ仕事ヲ充分ニシタト云フ理由デ四
時ニハ作業ノ解散ヲ命ジタ。此ノ時日本人ハ非常
ニ町重トナツテ倉庫長タル婦人ニ彼ノ決定ニ同意
スルカ如何カラ尋ネサヘシタ。從來ハ我々ハ夜中
迄モ作業ヲ行ハナケレバナラセカツタ。

收容所ニ於テハ殴打、虐待等ハ通常デアツタ。暴
行的處罰ハ普通ノ事デシタ。一度我々ハ一ヶ月間
果實（病人ニ對シテサヘモ）、砂糖、「コーヒ」、
茶等ヲ全ク受ケナカツタ事モアツタ。其ノ月ハ我
名ノ婦女子ガ死亡シタ。憲兵ハ直隸君ヲ處罰スル
タメニ屢々收容所ヲ訪レタ。例ヘバ砂糖及鶏卵ノ
秘密搬入事件、違反等ハ最初ニ七日間計畫的ニ限
打サレタ後、割リ竹ヲ籐ノ中ニ差シ挟ンデ跪キ其
ノ兩端ニ日本人ガ飛ビ乗ルト云フ罪ニ處セラレタ。
然モ此レハ飲食ヲ與ヘズ日ノ出カラ日没マデ終日
續イタ。更ニ其ノ後炎天下ニ一日中七日續ケテ曝
サレタ。處罰ヲ受ケタ者ノ中頑強デナイ者ハ毎日

5.

Doc 5769

處罰後病室ニ運ベレ、翌朝更ニ同様ノ處罰ヲ繼續
スル爲運ビ出サレタ。其ノ他ノ者ハ擔架ヲ居所
ヲ處罰場ニ往復シタ。處罰第一日ニハ收容所全員
が見セシメトシテ午後此等ノ犠牲者ノ前ヲ通過シ
ナケレバナラヌヲツタ。

—————

共犯者 (A) 全衛兵 (B) 收容所外ヲ巡察スル全「
イホー

署名 M・P・H・ヘヴァキヤン

一九四五年十月二十二日、ベンドン

6.

Doc 5769 (cont)

書類第五七六九號

證 明 書

下名 R・N・I・A・中尉 和蘭軍情報部 (N E T I S) 戦
争犯罪課長 「チャールズ・ヨンゲニール」 へ正當ニ宣言ヲ
爲シタル上別紙添付ノ報告書第 O M / 二九六 / E
號バンドン一九四五年十月二十二日附 M・P・H.
ハザアキヤンブ署名ノ一九四四年二月一―一九四四
年十一月、「カラング・ベナス」後ニ「ラムベサ
リ」ノ婦人收容所「カラング・ベナス」及ラムベ
サリ―ニ於ケル婦人ノ取扱ニ關スル概觀ヲ示ル
題名ノ該書類ノ原本ノ全文ニシテ、眞實、完全且
正確ナル爲ナルコト並ビニ該書類ガ和蘭軍情報部ノ
公式記録ノ一部ナルコトラ證言シ陳述ス。

署名、O・ヨンゲニール

バタヴィア、一九四六年六月七日

和蘭軍
情報部之印

右ハ本職 R・N・I・A・中尉 法務廳附高等官
K・A・ダウイアードノ面前ニ於テ署名ト宣言
トラ爲シタリ。

／署名ノ K・O・ウイアード